EVIDENCE GIVEN BY GENERALS WHEELER AND BOYNTON.

THEY DECLARE THAT CHARGES REGARD-ING CAMP WIKOFF AND CAMP THOMAS

Washington, Oct. 5 .- General Joseph Wheeler finished his testimony before the War Department Investigating Commission to-day, and was still on the stand when the session closed. General Wheeler's statement to-day dealt entirely with the conditions at Camp Wikoff, and General Boynton's with those at Camp Thomas, where he is now in command. General Boynton described in detail the provisions for supplying the camp with water, and told many interesting out the location of the troops and the precautions taken to care for and protect them, whether sick or well. He said that the men wasted more food than the Army of the Cumberland consumed in the Civil War at the siege of Chattaneoge, and he eulogized the supply methods of the War Department.

GENERAL WHEELER HEARD AGAIN. testimony before the War Department Investigatdission to-day. He said that if there were "camp horrors" on August 27 the commander he camp was responsible, for he had full power to furnish relief. There probably were individual cases of suffering, but as a rule he knew the soldiers were well cared for. There was certainly no lack of food. The surgeons were authorized to expend 60 cents a day on each invalid soldier. In addition to this supply there were his own purchases and the contributions of the good women by whom tente were filled with edibles. Furthermore, many individuals forwarded sums of money to him. As many as thirty checks were sent to him, the largest being for \$5,000. He had in each case rechecks because the money was not he should undertake the distribution of the food.

He admitted that in many instances men were ill in their quarters. Men not seriously ill often preto go to hospitals, and the hospitals were times when it was necessary to put four men in a or render the men uncomfortable.

ne time was spent on the charge that General Wheeler had said that General Eagan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, had countermanded an order for supplies. This occurred, he said, but it was due to a misconstruction of General Orders No. 16, reparding the 60-cent daily rations for the sick. The trouble was soon remedied, not continuing more

THE DEATH OF PRIVATE PARRET.

General Wheeler also explained the circumstances cerning the death of Private Hugh Parret, Major Beach had investigated the occurrence and had made a report. "My inquiry," said he, "developed the fact that Dr. Tabor was a little gruff to the men, but it also developed the fact that he had proved so efficient in the field that they were deroted to him and had petitioned for his retention in hospital when he had complained just his death. This, he thought, was one of the by the fact that Dr. Tabor was probably ill remonstrated with physicians for being cause they were not well themselves, when

the streets. He thought that all of them had been

was not porous. He also found that other admitted also in reply to a charge attributed to supplied with beds, and in no case was there com-plaint on this account. "The fact is," he said, that the surgeons and the other officers and men conducted themselves most heroically, and it is that they were complaining when they were not but the prediction had not been verified. There was some typhoid, but nothing like an epidemic, and the disease was in smaller proportion than he

Major Dimmick was quoted as having charged the contract surgeons with indifference. He ad mitted that there were instances in which officers had found it necessary to hunt up physicians to take them to the sick men. 'In such a case," he said, "a captain can perform no higher duty than to bring a physician to an ailing member of his command.

filter on August 3, merely as a precaution, not be the surgeons suggested that the water supply might become impure as it grew lower. Many of the doctors had contended that the filter was not needed, but the Secretary of War had said that If it could save one life it should be ordered, and it was so done out of abundant precaution.

THE WATER SUPPLY PURE. General Wheeler said he had seen a statement ing water was contaminated. He had had an examination made not only by the surgeons but by Colonel Smart, a noted expert, and they had informed him that the water was pure. Summing up, he said he considered the water supply adequate and pure, and that the water was well dissponsible for any of the illness. Replying to some Gilman Johnson, the General said it had been effective and had done much good. He thought it entirely probable that typhold had developed in many men after leaving the camp. While it had been considered desirable to weed the sick out and send such as could go to the city hospitals, he had cautioned the surgeons against sending men not able to leave, and had interfered to see that some were not sent. He admitted that before the steam clean bed linen for typhold and other patients. He said Dr. Thompson was mistaken in charging that the chief source of water supply was "a well about a rod from a pest pond." He said the well was fully four hundred yards from the pond.

He had encouraged the closest inspection from visitors, and had asked newspaper men to visit the hospitals and report the complaints of men, with the view of relieving their wants if they had any. He had also been glad to have the assistance of visiting physicians in determining the conditions. He had issued an order to prevent the use of ambulances by visitors, but he had no personal infor-

Detailing the circumstances of General Sternberg's visit to the camp General Wheeler said that he had accompanied the Surgeon-General on his first round, and that the latter had spoken in strong terms of commendation of the conduct of

especially to the failure to have the camp at Montauk provided before the beginning of the war, them, unless it was true that Dr. Newton was not used to the conditions which generally prevail at a military hospital. He thought also that such priticisms might grow out of the condition of the public mind. It was impossible to foresee that the troops would return at so early a date, and Gensity remain in Cuba for a year or two. It would not therefore, have been expedient to build a hossital in advance, as Dr. Newton had said should

Mr. Howell asked why there had not been a ourt-martial investigation of the charges against 2. Taber in the Parrett case. General Wheeler

on the case the initiative of a court-martial should be taken by the Washington authorities and not by himself. He also said in reply to a question om Captain Howell that he had encountered no obstacles in securing such supplies as he had made allowed to buy provisions, he had used it for other anlowed to buy provisions, he had been buying purposes to add to the comfort of the men, buying coothing, blankets, tents, bedsacks, putting up the laundry, etc. He thought there were tents enough to make fifty thousand men comfortable, while there were never more than twenty thousand men

there were never more than I wenty thousand men at one time.

General Wheeler said in reply to a question from General Wilson that he had heard of only one instance in while \$\mu\$ surgeon had become intoxicated. The man was relieved from duty, but there was no court-martial, as it was impossible to procure testimony bearing on the case.

Chairman Dodge asked the witness for a general expression of his opinion as to the conduct of the various bureaus of the War Department. In reply General Wheeler praised the work of all the supply departments, saying they were actuated by zeal and characterized by intelligence. He had found the Medical Department, from General Sternberg down, to be efficient and anxious to promote the best interests of his Department. The same was also true of the Ordnance, Commissary and other departments. General Wheeler spoke of the mortality among the Spanish soldiers, saying that it was quite equal to that among the American This.

This completed General Wheeler's testimony GENERAL BOYNTON'S TESTIMONY.

V. Boynton on the stand. Genera! it Camp Thomas. Recently his especial duty ha been looking after the water supply of camp, and at present he was in command. mauga Park. The first troops had arrived on April They were Regulars, no volunteers arriving until May. He thought fifty-six thousand the largest number of troops that had ever been quartered in the camp at any one time. Generals Brooke

tention to the criticisms of the camp site, and asked his opinion of the location. General Boynton sion had been familiar with the park for nine years. It had always been considered one of the most healthy spots in the country. There had never been a death in the park force and never a three hundred men employed on the roads, and n three hundred men employed on contract there to typhoid. He had examined the statistics for the park is situated there had been only twelve cases of typhoid fever. The park is elevated, being land is rolling and well drained, being free from and it is from under this that most of the water is

six of these wells, and there were nine when th he knew, were inexhaustible, and only one of them camp by the troops. The wells were also apparently inexhaustible. In addition to these, 1,800,000 uses, with the view of relieving the demand on the by mountain springs, the nearest of which was Crawfish Spring, with an output of 37,000,000 gallons from Crawfish without putting in a pump The river water had been analyzed four times two weeks bacteriologically. The water had in for drinking and domestic purposes. "It was impossible for the river water to be contaminated. sider there is any foundation for that charge.

unsatisfactory and of little use. The water was in suspicion of some of the surgeons concerning the water in the camp. When the men began to be sick the surgeons insisted on going away from the

standing the analysis showed the water to be pure. There were no sinks nearer the wells than 200 feet. The surface of the ground was an impervious clay, and the wells were all drilled through solid rock. It was therefore impossible for the water to be contaminated from the sinks. The wells were cemented, and there was no possibility of pollution from the surface. There were no caverns in the limestone, as in the Kentucky limestone.

TYPHOID CAME FROM OUTSIDE.

In response to a query from Captain Howell, General Boynton said that the only typhoid fever in the camp was brought in from the outside. The volunteers were, he said, located in the wooded portion of the park, but the wood was only sufficient for shade. It was not a dense forest, but could be easily penetrated by the sunshine. The surface was well covered with wild grass. A small number of the troops were located in what

small number of the troops were located in what were called "flat woods." He did not consider this part of the site especially desirable, but it was dry. He had never heard of mildew forming in the camp on account of dampness.

General Boynton asserted that the camp was not crowded; that the streets were about 29 feet wide, and that there was sufficient distance between the various regiments. General Brooke had himself selected the ground for each regiment and brigade, and each subdivision of the Army was sent immediately on its arrival to its designated point.

General Boynton said that the sinks were from 30 to 30 feet from the tents, and that in some instances the kitchens were not further than 20 feet from the sinks. Much of the kitchen offal was burned, but in other cases the offal was dumped into the kitchen sinks, and then at times it was hauled off and dumped in the woods contrary to orders. Still men were obdurate about such maters, and it was a difficult matter properly to police so extensive a camp. He had talked simost every

orders. Still men were obdurate about such matters, and it was a difficult matter properly to police so extensive a camp. He had talked aimost every day with the chief surgeon of the camp in regard to the inspection of the sinks, and he was assured that there was a daily inspection.

Speaking of typhold fever in the camp, he said it did not excite serious attention until about the middle of July, when the cases averaged about two a thousand. It afterward increased until there were about four hundred cases among the fifty thousand men. He said he had given especial attention to the hospital of the Second Division of the Third Corps, as it had received the especial attention of "the able and influential sensational press."

the Third Corps, as it had received the especial attention of "the abie and induential sensational pross."

He had found that out of 2,462 cases of illness in this hospital there had been only 276 cases of typhoid. The fever had in all cases been of a mild character. At one time, after measles broke out in the camp, the hospitals were crowded, though he did not think such had been the case at any other time. Practically all the sickness was among volunteers. The Regulars were not sick.

Asked if each regiment had a sutler, General Boynton replied: "They had something worse than a sutler; each one had a canteen." He said that 372 carloads of beer had been sold in the camp, Captain Howell's asked about whiskey sales, and General Boynton replied that it had been found difficult entirely to keep out the sharp moonshiners from Captain Howell's State. It was also a fact that Chattanooga was a splendid town, but the raloons were open day and night, while on Sunday they were "closed on the outside and open on the inside." General Brooke's orders allowed two men out of each company to visit Chattanooga a day, which would entail the absence of about twelve hundred men. He deprecated the fact that Army regulations permitted the canteen system.

He soid he had never seen such efficiency in the supply departments of the Army in the field as in the case of Camp Thomas. All the officials had worked day and right to render the system effective, and had succeeded. The storehouses were so full toward the last as to render an overflow house necessary. Sufficient medicines were sent to Atlant for a campaign.

RATIONS GOOD AND PLENTIFUL.

RATIONS GOOD AND PLENTIFUL.

There was no lack of rations, and the rations were all good. The variety was equal to that supplied by a family grocery. Each man had a loaf of bread daily. Fresh meat was also supplied. Sometimes some of the meat was spoiled, but as a rule was good. He believed that there was more food left over every day than the Army of the Cumbe land had for its entire Chattanooga campaign.

"No army was ever so well supplied with

"No army was ever se well supplied with food, and if the men did not know how to cook it, certainly Secretary Alger nor President McKinley nor any one in Washington can be held responsible," said the General, with some emphasis.

General Boynton spoke in especial commendation of the Young Men's Christian Association tents, which, he said, were the best things in the service. On the other hand, he condemned the outside drinking-houses, where he said slop was sold that was worse than whiskey. He remarked that Governor Atkinson and the Georgia authorities had co-operated with the military authorities in a most ex-

emplary manner to suppress these institutions. He said there was no lack of transportation, especially in coming in. All arrived in Puliman cars or in day coaches. It was not as it was in the Civil War, when a boxcar was good enough.

Most of the complaints were, he said, from the typhold fever patients, who were, of course, kept on low rations as a medical precaution. There was never any shortage of rations, the newspaper statements to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the course of his testimony General Boynton was asked about photographs he was reported to have taken, showing the condition of garbage barrels in the camp. He said he had found some garbace receptacles left by the 1st Illinois Cavairy the day after they broke camp, which were full of vermin, and had made a picture of one of them. It was an unpleasant sight; but, while this was true, the regiment was a good one, and the General said he did not desire to cast any reflections on it.

At 4 p. m. the Commission adjourned for the day. General Boynton will continue his testimony to-morrow.

SECRETARY ALGER'S ANSWER READY. IN COMPANY WITH GENERAL CORBIN HE HAS A

jutant-General Corbin had a long conference with the President to-day, at which the Secretary submitted his report on the questions asked by the War Department Investigation Committee. The detailed answers were thoroughly discussed, and will be promptly transmitted to the Commission. When Secretary Alger left the White House he was met

GENERAL LEE TO TESTIFY TO-DAY. Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, United States Volunteers, who had been staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for several days, started for Washington yesterday afternoon. He is to appear before the War Investigating Commission to-day. He says that he expects to return to Cuba by November 1.

WARSHIP CONTRACTS SIGNED.

FOR TWO OF THE BATTLE-SHIPS-THE

Washington Oct 5 (Special).-Contracts the eighteen-knot battle-ships Maine and Ohio were signed at the Navy Department to-day by Charles H. Cramp, of Philadelphia, and Henry and expected to lay the keels about January 1 The contract for the Missouri, which is to be almost identical with the Maine, will be signed by C. B. Orcutt, of the Newport News Company,

Mr. Scott, who was one of the successful bidders in the competition for the single-turret monitors last Saturday, offered to-day to add exceeding the appropriation for those vessels, but Secretary Long decided that Congress did not contemplate the construction of large seanot contemplate the construction of large sea-going vessels, and he announced his determina-tion to make no alterations in the plans, but award the vessels to the four lowest bidders. The Florida was formally awarded to Lewis Nixon, of Elizabethport, N. J.; the Arkansas to the Newport News Company, the Connecticut to the Bath Iron Works, and the Wyoming to the Scotts of San Francisco. Scotts, of San Francisco

CUBAN TOBACCO MEN DISSATISFIED.

THEY FIND OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSED

eral Blanco's decree directing that the confiscation of cattle in the island be stopped has been warmly commended on all sides, especially by tobacco planters, who at present are the chief sufferers and all the more so because the Spanish troops in the interior, despite the cessation of hostilities, are not enjoying the full blessings of peace, at least so far as food and nourishment go.

ers and exporters have placed the matter fully be Commissioner, explaining wherein the proposed dustry of the island, and urging him to bring the ndation that the tariff be modified.

Gustav Bock, representative of one of the largest tobacco syndicates in the island, has forwarded to President McKinley, through Mr. Porter, a long of the foremost American tobacco merchants here, has been chosen by the various tobacco interests as a special delegate to proceed to Washington to urge a revision of the proposed tariff. He will leave Havana to-morrow for Washington, going by

has been prohibited, but the proposed tariff would admit of importations. The duty on leaf tobacco is fixed at \$1.50 a pound for stripped and \$1 for stripped. This, while virtually prohibitive for fill-

the task of uniting the different Cuban parties in favor of independence.
Captain-General Blanco to-day suspended the order issued several days ago to disband the provisional battalions reinforcing the regular troops. The reason for this step is not known.
Charles W. Gould, of New-York, the special representative of the Department of Justice on the United States Cuban Military Commission, visited the Supreme Court to-day, and obtained considerable information in reference to the administration of justice in Cuba.

AID FOR SOLDIERS IN CUBA.

OFFER FROM THE HELEN GOULD AND THE SIR THOMAS LIPTON FUNDS.

representing the Helen Gould Fund and the Sir Thomas Lipton Fund for the relief of American soldiers, was in Washington to-day. He saw General Corbin and informed him that it was the intention of the managers of these funds to expend some portion of the money for the soldiers in Cuba, and he sought letters of introduction to Generals Lawton and Wood, which were readily granted. Mr. Sumner is a personal ireland of Sir Thomas Lipton, and at the request of the latter his dona-tion for American soldiers was disbursed under Mr. Sumner's direction.

TRANSPORT OBDAM DELAYED BY FIRE. Major H. M. Appel, surgeon United States Army, who is in charge of the sick soldiers who arrive in this city, received word yesterday that the trans-

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SMITH AGAIN SICK.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clinton H. Smith, of the 71st New-York Volunteers, is again sick with fever at his home, St. James, Long Island, Lieutenanthis home, St. James, Long Island. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith appeared at the arsenal several days ago willing to resume his duties as assistant secre-tary in the Park Department. Secretary Holly told him to get a good rest, and he succeeded in dissuading Colonel Smith from remaining. Mr. Holly got a letter yesterday in which it was said that Colonel Smith was again ill with fever at his home. Colonel Smith served with his regiment through the Santiago campaign.

THE PORT VICTOR TO SAIL FOR PORTO RICO The transport Port Victor will sail for Porto Rico on Friday with a large quantity of commissary and quartermasters' stores. She will carry over 700,000 rations. Several Army nurses and a number of members of the Signal Corps will be among her passengers. The transport Panama, which is now at Fort Monroe with sick solders from Porto Rico, has been ordered here and will be the next steamer to sail on the regular Government transport service for Porto Rico. She will sail on Wednesday of next week. 700,000 rations. Several Army nurses and a number

PORTO RICO TRADE METHODS

AMERICAN MERCHANTS HAVE A PROB-LEM IN DEALING WITH THEM.

LONG CREDITS THE CHIEF STUMBLING-BLOCK-

American who has fived in this city for many years, and who is thoroughly conversant with the business situation, said to The Tribune' doubt that eventually our people will capture the bulk of the trade with the residents of Porto Rico, but it isn't to be accomplished in a day, and the man who rashly ventures into this field is going to get bitten-and bitten badly

ine that Porto Rico is a twentieth century

El Dorado are laboring under a delusion, and my

advice to my countrymen would be to 'go

These remarks, coming from a man who is thoroughly unselfish in his motives, and who at the same time has the knowledge of an expert, are probably as nearly true as such predictions could well be. It is no disparagemen and energy will for a time be wasted unless invested in the most careful manner, for the local conditions are such as to preclude daring operations, either in the field of trade or manu-

In the first place. Spanish customs are so thoroughly engrafted that it will, in all proba bility, take years to remove them and substitute those in vogue in the United States. In for this reason the change incident to the transfer of the island from one Power to another will necessarily have to be accomplished gently, and with due regard for conditions that are the outgrowth of the usages of four centuries. Harsh measures will do more harm than good, and hence, as one American promoter who came here just after General Brooks entered the city, said: "I'm sure this is another case of doing in Rome as the Romans do, and, while I'm bound to stay, I can see myself her

One of the most peculiar of local mercantile customs is the credit system in use. In the first place, the amount of money on the island cetting goods on long time. They are content to make but little profit on what they sell, but to even matters up they insist on credits extion such as is usually imputed to residents of the New-England States, and can drive bargains as shrewdly as a Connecticut farmer. It can hardly be expected that American mer chants will sell their wares on such long time and yet it is almost equally as absurd to con-

ceive of a Spaniard or Porto Rican changing his habits in a day. The condition exists, how-ever, and the problem raust be solved. The experience of a New-York drygoods sales, The experience of a New-York drygoods salesman here in San Juan last week shows just how local merchants lock on the short-credit system in vogue in the United States. This man, after making a canvass of the stores in which he thought he might be able to sell goods, returned to his hotel in a high state of excitement. He was able, he said, to sell cotton goods of better texture and at lower prices than the local establishments had ever been able to purchase them. The merchants with whom he and with few exceptions were willing to patronize him, but he must give them long credit—something he was not authorized to do. On his answer depended large sales, but the conditions were such as to prevent him from consummating the deal, which eventually fell through. Then it was recalled to him that similar condi-tions prevail in Mexico, and that English and German firms, by granting long credits, were getting away with the bulk of the trade that getting away with the bink of the facts. He replied: "I know, but Mexico is a foreign country. We can't change their customs. We shall have to change those of the Porto Ricans. It will simply result this way—the men who decline our terms will have to get out of busi-

stripped. This, while virtually promoters, would casily allow the importation of Sumatra wrappers, which would work ruin, the local manufacturers say, by adulteration to the world-renowned Havana clgars. In the same way the duty imposed on manufactured tobacco would allow cheap and inferior grades of foreign tobacco to be imported here and then re-exported as Havana tobacco. The distribution of rations from the Comal, now at Matanzas, began yesterday.

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The Cuban General Pedro Diaz spent yesterday of the total companied by the population of the outskirts of the city of Pinar del Rio, where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the population.

The well-known insurgent leader Juan Gliberto The Well-k New-York. In the capital there are stores where specialties are made of drygoods, of proceries, shoes and other commodities, and hese, taken with the smaller and more conclumerate shops, could easily fill the wants of laif the population of the island. It is the mall fry, however, who would have to suffer rom the introduction of American methods in rading. With them out of the way, and the consecutive diminished, it is possible that the competition diminished, it is possible that the large shopkeepers would willingly adopt the ways of the Americans. But any one who looks for such an eventuality at once will doubtless lose money while waiting for it to happen.

CAVALRY LEAVE MONTAUK POINT.

Washington, Oct. 5 .- E. A. Sumner, of New-York, NUMBER OF SICK SOLDIERS NOW SMALL-LAST REGIMENT TO GO AWAY NEXT WEEK

> Cavelry started to-day, under command of Major Labo, for Huntsville, Ala. The 10th began to get ready to-day, and burned everything that was to destroyed, and packed everything that could be dispensed with. Their horses will get away to-morrow, and the men on Friday. A severe northeast storm is expected, and this may cause some delay storm is expected, and this may cause some delay.
>
> The Red Cross yacht took fifteen sick men away to-day. This leaves seventy-six patients in the hespital. The one patient in the detention hospital was discharged to-day, and the hospital is at last a thing of the past. With the departures, the only full command in the camp will be the 7th Infantry. This regiment may get away next week, leaving the engineers to look after what remains in

STEAMER RACED WITH DEATH.

MISS CASKEY WAS TOO LATE, HOWEVER, AS HEL BROTHER DIED WHILE SHE WAS PASS-ING SANDY HOOK.

Corporal H. R. Caskey, of Company H, 20th Infantry, died at the post hospital, Fort Wadsworth, yesterday. Corporal Caskey arrived here on the steamer Concho July 31, was transferred to Hoffman Island and later to Fort Wadsworth. He had been suffering from pernicious maiarial fever fol-lowed by other complications since leaving Santi-

His father went to Quarantine to meet his daughter, Miss Ella Caskey, who was a passenger on the steamer Barbarossa, from Bremen. Miss Caskey had been told by cable to come immediately if she wished to see her brother alive. She was too late, as Caskey died as the steamer was passing Sandy Hook. Miss Caskey landed at Quarantine and proceeded immediately to the hospital with her father. Caskey's home was in Pittsburg, Fenn.

SICK SOLDIERS FROM PORTO RICO.

Newport News, Va., Oct. 5.-The transport Panama arrived at Fort Monroe this morning from Porto ma arrived as the soldiers from Pennsylvania, Chito and Illinois regiments. The men will be placed in the hospital at Fort Monroe. The Manamater Store

Extending the Time

INTEREST and attendance at the Costume Show, maugre the weather, have been great and increasing. So great have they been, and so rapidly have they increased, that the obvious desirability of extending the time beyond the date first set for its closing, amounts to a public demand.

We therefore announce that two days more will be given,-to-day and to-morrow. No extension can be made beyond Friday evening.

A Handkerchief Two large shipments of Women's Handkerchiefs that have

some stocks of similar character, already here. The new always crowds out the old, and the latter must give room quickly in this You will find them on a prominent table

on the main aisle this morning, and you will wonder that we could call them "old." They are not, except as judged by arrivals of yesterday. Fresh and clean and pure linen. At these recutions, they'll not stay long.

25c. handkerchiefs now 15c. 50c. handkerchiefs now 25c. 75c. handkerchiefs now 50c. \$1 handkerchiefs now 75c.

Hoslery for Specialties, - good wear, good dyes, long service, the Family low price. The man who bought these has been studying these features for half a life-time.

Here's the result,-but you can't fully appreciate it until you have actually tried to wear the stockings out. MEN'S HALF HOSE

At 121/2c.—Of cotton; fast black, light blue, natural color and assorted shades of tan; neat and durable. At 38c.-Of fine cashmere in medium and heavy weights: black and natural color. WOMEN'S STOCKINGS At 3 pairs for 50c.—Seasonable weight cotton; fast black with double soles and high spliced heels; full in length and width and very elastic; a 25c. value.

At \$1-Of pure silk; fast black; double soles and high spliced heels; the sort sold regularly for \$1.50 CHILDREN'S STOCKINGS

At 123/c.—Of fine ribbed black cotton; stainless;
double knees and spliced heels and toes; elastic and

Of ribbed cotton; fashioned legs; fast dye; made in Saxony; size 6, 20c.; 6½, 7, 7½, 25c.; 8, 8¼, 9, 9½, 10, 30c.

Some sorts here that haven't moved fast Cutlery Prices enough to suit. Nothing wrong with them-in fact, they're fine, desirable goods. At these new prices, they'll doubtless soon find active service in

At \$1.25-Stag handled beef carver and fork; silverplated ferules. At \$3.75—Beef carving set, 3 pieces; stag handles, silver-plated ferules.

At \$2.50 doz.—Diener knives with celluloid handles At 85c.—Ten-inch beef carver, with ebony handle.

Bric-a-brac and Cut Glass have just arrived.

Seven great cases of beautiful bric-a-brac

reached us this week, tread on the heels of There's more than their mere beauty, however, to interest you. Small, dainty pieces that were bought to good advantage. So they'll be sold. 25c., 35c., 75c., \$1 and \$1.25 each—about half their actual value.

> ican cut glass, which is the best, at prices fully a third less than the present market.

Dishes at \$3.50; value \$5. Bowls at \$5; value \$7.50. Nappies at \$5; value \$7.50. Celery Trays at \$5; value \$8. Sugar Bowls and Cream Jugs at \$5; value \$7.50

Olive Dishes at \$1.75; value \$2, \$2.50 and \$3.25. Tumblers at \$2.75 and up to \$24 doz. Caraffes at \$2.75 and up to \$6.50.

A Sale of Fine Huck Towels warerooms of a

the offering, but only two prices: The regular 40c. kinds are 25c. each; 23x46 in. The regular 50c. kinds are 35c. each; 24x48 in.

generally and hotel men. Various kinds in

Just because we Sets of Books bought them cheap-Decidedly Cheap ly. They're actually worth a great deal more, but a receiver's sale put them into our possession, and they'll go into yours at only a slight advance on what we paid for them. Standard works, well printed and bound. Think of Ma-

caulay's History of England in 5 vols., at

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Breadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th Sts., N. Y.

TO MUSTER OUT NEW-YORKERS.

DATES, PLACES AND OFFICERS.

Brigadier-General Rendolph, who is in charge of the mustering out of the New-York State Volunteers, has given out his schedule of arrangements. His programme may be subject to slight changes cipal features of his plan include the mustering out of the 71st Regiment at its armory, instead of at Camp Black, as originally intended, and the mus-

tions, as given out by General Randolph, are as follows:

Second New-York, at Sand Lake, near Troy, on October 15; the 3d, at Elmira, on October 14; the 8th, at its armory here, on November 15; the 14th, in Brocklyn, on October 17; the 55th, at Buffalo, on October 4; Troop A, in its armory here, on November 11; Troop C, in Brocklyn, on November 15; the 4th and 5th Batterles, New-York Volunteer Artillery, here on October 23 and 21 respectively; the 7th Battery, New-York Volunteer Artillery, at Rochester, on October 16.

General Randolph has designated the following officers to muster out the different organizations: 2d and 3d, Captain E. R. Hills, 5th United States Artillery; 8th and Batterles 4th and 5th, Captain William Lassiter, 16th United States Infantry; 9th, 71st and Troop A, Major C, A, Coolidge, 7th United States Infantry; 14th and Troop C, Captain L. M. Brett, 2d United States Cavalry; 65th and Battery Ith, Lieutenant J, J, McConnell, 21st United States Infantry.

FEAR ORDER MAY BE REVOKED. MEN OF THE NINTH REGIMENT UNWILLING TO DO GARRISON DUTY AND ANXIOUS TO

ago, that the 9th Regiment should be mustered out

of service by Major Coolidge, of the 7th United States Infantry, on October 20, there was considerable anxiety on the subject among the members of the regiment who gathered at the armory, in Fourteenth-st., yesterday. The men fear that the order to muster out the regiment may yet be revoked and the regiment be sent to do garrison duty at Porto Rico. They also fear that a number of the officers of the regiment are working to prevent the mustering out, and they have no hesitation in saying so.

A number of the officers seen yesterday denied that Colonel Greene had made any effort to keep the regiment in service, but the men refuse to accept these denials. One captain openly acknowl-edged that he wished to stay in the service, and he declared further that there was a roll of six hundred names of men in the regiment who wished to be transferred to some Regular Regiment. Not a single man could be found in the armory, however, who wanted to join the regulars or who wished to have the regiment continued in service. When the captain referred to was asked about this he made the following reply: "Oh, well; you will find kickers in every regi-

of the men want to be mustered out as quickly as possible, and it matters not what some of the offi-

beers may say to the contrary. The men were anxious to go to Cuba when there was a necessity for their services and when there was a chance to gain promotion on the battlefield, but they have no de-

services and when there was a chance to gain promotion on the battlefield, but they have no desire to perform garrison duty.

The trouble has gone so far that some of the men openly charge that Colonel Greene not only wishes to have the regiment continued in service, but that he is backed up by some officers, who are anxious to become professional soldiers. These officers, it is said, formerly served in the English, German and Austrian armies.

It is strange if, as some of the officers say, so many of the men want to be continued in the service that none of them can be found. It is hardly probable that when none of those who are forced to live at the armory, while waiting for their overdue pay to buy citizens' clothes with, do not want to go, that six hundred of those who have taken advantage of their furloughs to go home should want to go to Perto Rico. The majority of the latter have good homes and situations, while the former are without either just at present. As one man said yesterday, the whole thing is a farce, and the sooner some of the ambitious officers realize it the better for the regiment.

And Cut Glass-the richest sort of Amer-

Piled high in the

urer of Ireland was this enormous lot of fine. pure, linen towels. Our linen chief came along and made a cash offer-small, almost absurdly so-which was finally accepted. Reluctantly, perhaps, but the goods are here. Now for one of the best offerings we've ever made. A strong statement, but none too strong as you'll admit when you see these sturdy, generous-sized, grass-bleached towels. This is a rare opportunity for housekeepers

ourth avenue.

90c. a set! Other works priced thus: Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols., \$2.
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Edna Lyall's Works. 6 vols. \$1.
Washington Irying's Works. 6 vols. \$1.25.
Conan Dovie's Popular Stories. 5 vols. 75c.
Green's History of English People. 4 vols. \$1.
Les Miserables. Victor Hugo, 2 vols. 75c.

TYPHOID FEVER AT CAMP MEADS.

Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., Oct. 5.-There were two more deaths from typhold fever in the Red Cross hospitals at Camp Meade last night, and the death watch has been placed on seven other men ill from the same disease. The deaths were and Quartermaster-Sergeant Amasa F. Smedley, Company C, 35th Michigan. One of the most remarkable cases is that of Private Frederick Marble, Company C, 4th Missouri, who has been dying for two weeks from hemorrhages resulting from we weeks from hemorrhages resulting from yphoid fever. A death watch has been constantly y his side. Last night there came a change for he better, and to-day the doctors feel hopeful f his recovery. Of the thirteen hundred men in he 203d New-York, now in quarantine camp at onewago Station, only four hundred reported for duty to-day. Nearly all the sick have typhoid ever.

General Chambers McKibbin, commander of the First Brigade. First Division, is seriously ill from fever contracted in the Santiago campaign, and is confined to his quarters. The surgeons say more than half the men in the hospitals are there primarily through homesickness, and they believe that if they received thirty-day furloughs they would come back in good physical condition. The apparently strong lads from the country seem to succumb sooner to disease than the city men.

BAY STATE ARTILLERY REVIEWED.

FINE RECORD OF THE FIRST MASSACHUSETTS. Boston, Oct. 5.-The 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, the first volunteer regiment to be mus tered into the Army for the war with Spain, arrived here to-day from South Framingham, where it has been in camp. After a furlough of thirty days it will be mustered out. The regiment marched through the streets in the rain this afternoon, and was reviewed by Governor Wolcott at the State House.

After nearly five months of duty the regiment returned home with a perfect record. Not a man has been lost by desertion and not one has died.

ARMY TRANSPORTS SOON TO SAIL.

The transport Manitoba, which was to sail yes terday for Newport, R. I., by way of the Sound. did not get away. She still has a large amount of stores to take on board, and will not leave here until this afternoon. At Newport she will take on board the 47th New-York Volunteers and carry

them to Porto Rico to do garrison duty.

The transport Mississippi will sail from here on Saturday for Cuba and Porto Rico. She will carry the 6th Immune Regiment. Among the supplies she will carry to Porto Rico will be 400,000 rounds

of cartridges. These cartridges are of the 45-call-bre, for the guns of the volunteers, and are loaded with smokeless powder.
The transport Massachusetts, which arrived here from Santiago, after having been damaged both by fire and from running on a reef, has had her damaged plates repaired, and will now be refitted as a model troopship.

CONFLICTING ORDERS FOR IMMUNES.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., Oct. & —Owing to conflict of orders the 5th Regiment. United States Volunteers, may not get away from Camp Thomas for several days. Colonel Tyson has Camp Thomas for several days. Colonel Tyson has one order from the War Department to remain here until relieved by the 8th United States Volunteers and another order to report at New-York with his command by Thursday for embarkation to Porto Rico. He has telegraphed to the Department for more explicit orders. No deaths occurred at either Leiter or Sternberg hospital yesterday. About forty patients were furloughed from Sternberg Hospital. Letter Hospital has only four surgeons, four-teen nurses and thirty patients. It will be closed in a few days

TYPHOID FOLLOWS FUNERAL OF A VICTIM. Towarda, Penn., Oct. 5.—Donald Tuttle, of Or-well Township, died yesterday of typhoid fever. He was one of six young men, all sons of veterans. who acted as pallbearers at the funeral of Private Charles S. Moore, of Company M. 9th Regiment, on September 4. Moore died at Chickamauga of typhoid fever. The other five young men are slow with the fever, and physicians say that two of them cannot live. Two others who assisted at the funeral are down with the fever.